

HANDS OFF CHINA! STOP ATTACK ON THE SOVIET UNION!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SECRETARY of State Kellogg denied the report that he would be a delegate to the Arms Limitation conference which is scheduled to meet in Geneva on June 20. The state department is said to be looking for some other person of national prestige to head the delegation. In view of Kellogg's record for indulging in the luxury of prevarication perhaps even the seasoned capitalist liars that will gather in Geneva feel that they would be suffering from too heavy a handicap in having to cope with Kellogg.

IF what the state department is looking for is a more finished clown than Kellogg why not select Will Rogers, the roving buffoon who was director of the National Security League in recognition of his services to the cause of national defense, according to General Robert Lee Bullard of that organization. Rogers has said unkind things about Washington's imperialistic ventures in Nicaragua and China, but he is a fascist at heart and a pet of the big army, navy and airplane boys. The kids our rulers at times he is permitted that liberty like the court jesters of feudal days. His jibes do the ruling classes no harm and being a jester he amuses the crowd.

THE capitalist papers critical of the policy of force in China are not concerned in the least over the slaughter of Chinese labor leaders and Communists by the warlords of the north, and the renegade Chiang Kai-Shek. Chamberlain's transparent gesture of a change of policy was attributed to the alleged discrediting of the radical wing of the Kuomintang which was said to be responsible for the rioting at Nanking. Chamberlain claims that the guilty ones were punished. He had reference to the murder of trade unionists by Chiang Kai-Shek, Britain's newest k.e.o.

THE capitalist critics believed that it was best for the interests of American capitalism to adopt a friendly attitude towards the nationalist movement in China and let England pull her own chestnuts out of the fire. But they looked askance at the growing power of the Communists and felt relieved when Chiang Kai-Shek betrayed the cause. In all probability if the right wing of the Kuomintang had not deserted to the enemy and if the workers and peasants of China had assumed the leadership and secured the hegemony of the revolution our liberal capitalist friends of New China would bare their fangs with the more reactionary pack.

FROM information received by The DAILY WORKER from China the workers are being organized into trade unions with amazing rapidity. There are now more than three millions of peasants organized into a peasants' union. Since the population of China is overwhelmingly peasant and working class it is only a question of time until the down-trodden victims of foreign imperialism and native militarism will develop a strength sufficient to enable them to deal with their oppressors.

SINCE the right wing elements in the Kuomintang Party of China have gone over to the imperialists and are no longer of any service to the nationalist revolutionary movement, they must be driven out of the party. This is the attitude of the Communist International. This does not mean that the Kuomintang Party, from now on must be exclusively composed of workers and peasants. The anti-imperialist sections of the middle classes have still a role to play in the unification and emancipation of China and as long as they remain true to the principles upon which the Kuomintang was founded they have a place in the ranks.

HENRY L. STIMSON, President Coolidge's walking delegate to Nicaragua may have spoken too soon when he announced that he had succeeded in making peace in the Latin American Republic. It now appears that the liberals have not accepted his proposition and more marines are on the way to guarantee "order" which means to guarantee that the reactionary tool of Wall Street, Diaz, will be able to maintain his seat.

TRY BOY FOR MURDER.

Walter Goldberg, 19, will go on trial Monday in Brooklyn Supreme Court charged with slaying his sixteen-year-old sweetheart, Anna Harris. Justice Townsend Scudder, who

Plot New Frame-Ups On Sacco and Vanzetti

WORKERS' FOES HEAP NEW LIES ON FULLER DESK

Grave Crisis in Case of Two Anarchists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 12.—Sacco and Vanzetti stand in peril of electrocution July 10 for a crime they never committed.

This warning is being emphasized today by friends of the two Italian workers who are alarmed by a growing impression that they have practically been saved from the electric chair.

While millions of workers and groups of university men, intellectuals, jurists and liberals have been appealing in one voice to Governor Fuller to save Sacco and Vanzetti, while published reports have indicated that he is susceptible to ordering a review of the frame-up, while labor organizations generally are beginning to feel that their efforts have nearly succeeded in freeing the victims of Massachusetts justice, the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti have been tireless, but quietly, at work.

Their work is not represented merely by the ridiculous letters of the professional patriots and super-heated defenders of law and order, but by diligent and unheard-of efforts to amass a new mountain of perjury against the two men in Dedham jail.

Contrasted with the noisy patriots,

(Continued on Page Two)

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

"BIG FOUR" GRIP ECONOMIC LIFE OF NATION

PREVIOUS EVENTS OF INSURANCE EXPOSED.

The DAILY WORKER herewith continues its expose of the fraudulent methods employed by the "Big Four," who are the Metropolitan, Prudential, John Hancock and the Colonial Life Insurance Companies.

In this series it is charged that these companies who monopolize the weekly payment life insurance business are guilty of fraud, misuse of "mutual" funds, manipulation of policyholders' money and subversion, to perjury.

On April 27th Governor Smith ordered Superintendent of Insurance James A. Beha to make inquiries into the charges contained in the Harrison articles.

So far the official apologist for the insurance companies has not submitted his report. The expose has caused something resembling panic in insurance circles. It affects upwards of 40,000,000 American policyholders.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Because of the intricate and intimate relationship between insurance and every other enterprise of the modern world, the socialists have for a long time desired to make a state monopoly out of it. They realize that if they can accomplish this they have taken the longest forward step toward the socialization of all business, and their reasoning is altogether logical."

Thus speaks H. S. Ives, vice president of the Chicago Casualty Insurance clearing house. Nor is Ives a disgruntled critic of insurance. He is one of its pampered beneficiaries. He is an official well up on the heap.

He says further, ". . . the assets of the American insurance companies is the largest reservoir of private wealth to which business has access."

LATEST FACTS.

The latest information on the subject of life insurance companies' assets has just been issued by the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

Forty-one life insurance companies doing business in the state have assets totalling over \$11,000,000,000 (eleven billion dollars).

Of these 41 companies the "Big Four" have over \$4,000,000,000 (four billion dollars). That is to say, one-

hold more than one-third of the aggregate assets. These four companies are the only companies in the state which sell the petty larceny of protection known as "industrial" insurance.

Have Millions.

These four companies have over 70,000,000 weekly payment insurance policies on over 40,000,000 lives in this country and Canada.

Why "Industrial."

So exorbitant are the premiums charged to this enormous mass of the population, and so weighted with fraud and chicanery are the policy conditions, that more than 75 per cent of all policies issued each year lapse before they have accumulated a "legal" cash value.

The owner of a weekly payment life insurance policy must pay out for ten years before he is allowed to draw

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MANEUVERS TO TEST DEFENSE FROM BRITISH

Elaborate War Game On New England Coast

"War" has been declared and next week a decisive "battle" will be fought off the coast of New England.

Crack divisions of regular United States army troops are today concentrating "somewhere in New England" preparing to resist an invasion from the sea. They will have the assistance of harbor ships, long range fort guns and aircraft.

At dawn Monday, the powerful American fleet of 137 vessels and 30,000 sailors will steam out of New York harbor, where they are now stationed, for the "war area" and soon will strike—with all its resources—at the southeast coast of New England.

It will be the annual joint army-navy war maneuvers, to take place in the vicinity of Newport, R. I., and last from May 16 to May 21.

British Fleet In Attack.

The contending forces represent the attacking British fleet and the American defenders of the whole new England coastline.

For the purpose of the maneuvers, the "war" is now actually in progress—has been, in fact, for several months. It has now reached the decisive stage. The American land forces have theoretically denied advance into Yankee territory. But the British fleet has recently gained control of the north Atlantic and is in a strategic position to strike.

British Try Landing.

So, everything is ready for an attack—the big battle is imminent.

Can the British fleet land marines on the New England coast? The fleet is practically within striking distance to make the attempt. Landing of the marines would tend to draw the American forces from what might prove to be the main battle front.

Such a thrust from the sea also offers a tempting objective because of the densely populated and well equipped industrial centers in New England. Then, too, the alternative objectives of reaching New York City by overland operations or by cutting off New England from other American territory make probable an attempted landing on the southeast coast of New England.

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"Big Four" Grip Life Of Nation

(Continued from Page One)
one cent of his deposits. If he misses four weekly payments his policy is cancelled and his cash is forfeited.

This type of thievery is called "industrial" insurance and is so named because it is sold primarily to the industrial classes, that is to say, to the worker.

Little Inner Circle.

While the "Big Four" are avowedly "mutual" companies, actually the tariff power as represented in the company assets are left in the hands of a comparatively small group of Wall Street financiers.

Somewhere on the policies issued by these companies we find this pretty legend, "The election of Directors of the Company is to be held in New York on the second Tuesday of April, 1927, and every second year thereafter. The holder of this policy while it remains in force, . . . will have a right to vote, either in person or by proxy or by mail."

Hard to Vote.

This sounds very nice but in fact, not $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of the policyholders ever vote. The privilege of voting is so bound up with red tape, and the nomination of directors is so fixed and faked that the franchise is a huge farce.

So much so, that on the boards of directors, year after year, we find such names as Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel and the Chase National Bank; Henry Olesheimer of the Chase National Bank and the Broadway Safe Deposit Company; Frank P. Noyes, president of the Associated Press which supplies news service to 1,200 newspapers in the United States and Canada; Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank and director of a string of million dollar companies.

Leland Olds, statistician for the Federated Press, in a press bulletin recently said, "The big insurance companies are really great reservoirs of social credit, but the administration of this enormous power is left in the hands of private bankers like J. P. Morgan & Co., to be used in furthering their plans to dominate the country. The directors of the leading companies interlock with practically all the great banks and trust companies, the railroads, public utility corporations and big industrial combines which control the country's economic activity."

The menace which the "Big Four" offer to economic life of the nation lies in the fact, that, due to the numerous overcharges and forfeitures their assets pyramid more than twice as fast as do those of the "ordinary" companies.

Aggregations of Wealth.

In 1905 the combined companies operating in the State of New York had 10 billion dollars worth of insurance in force with total assets of two and a half billion dollars. Twenty years later these companies had 47 billion dollars of insurance in force with a little over 10 billion dollars in assets. Thus we see that the ratio of asset-increase with ordinary companies is proportionate with their increase of insurance in force.

With the "Big Four" it is different. In 1905 they had three billions of insurance in force with total assets of \$245,000,000, less than a quarter of a billion. Twenty years later we find these ghastly outfits with a total of 20 billions of insurance in force with over three and a half billions of assets.

Geometrical Progression.

While the "ordinary" companies increased their assets in ratio to insurance in force, the "Big Four" pyramided their assets more than twice as fast as their increase of insurance in force.

We may well look with fear to the day when these four companies will dominate the economic life of the nation completely.

Today these four companies hold more assets than there is currency in circulation. These assets are in quick form and can be liquidated within 48 hours.

This colossus rests on base built on petty life-insurance policies which may be found in every American worker's home.

It's On.

Fraudulent, cynical and ironically contrary to even the decencies of modern business "ethics" the swindle continues unabated.

Humane Laws of the Soviet Union Pension Workers at Fifty-two

MOSCOW.—At the age of 52 a person's useful life is officially finished in the Soviet Union. So says the State insurance and social pension statute, which makes workers eligible for a State pension when they have passed their fifty-second birthday, if they have already completed at least seven years of work.

The pension applies to workers of every kind. Every employer, whether a housewife hiring a servant, or the State employing thousands of office workers and factory hands, must pay a monthly social insurance premium ranging upward from 16 per cent of the salary each month. The so-called old age pension becoming effective at the age of 52 applies to everybody who earns a wage. The pension is calculated on the salary earned in the last year.

An amendment has been prepared to the church law that would recognize adultery as the only justifiable reason for legal separation.

Under the present church regulations, adultery and wilful and long desertion are recognized as reasons for divorce.

ZARITSKY BACK IN PRESIDENCY OF CAP UNION

Denounced by Feingold As Quitter

Max Zaritsky, former president and vice president of the Cloth Cap, Hat and Millinery Workers' International Union, and erstwhile insurance agent and employee of the Jewish Daily Forward, was yesterday elected president of the union once more by the delegates to the 18th convention, meeting in Beethoven Hall.

Zaritsky had been serving as permanent chairman of the convention, and in allowing himself to be nominated for the presidency he declared the capmakers' union was "the only place he felt at home." This sentimental return of the prodigal did not rouse much sympathy in those delegates who remembered that Zaritsky had refused to return to the union when it was preparing for a general strike for the 40-hour week, and when his help was much needed.

I. Feingold of St. Louis stated that "In my opinion, due to all of his statements and actions he has shown himself to be physically and morally unfit to lead the organization."

Zaritsky A Quitter.

M. Golden, a delegate from Local 42, declared that Zaritsky was "a quitter at the time when the union needed him most."

In spite of this opposition, Zaritsky received 51 votes; Feingold had 18 votes and 9 delegates refrained from voting.

The secretary-treasurer, M. Zuckerman, tendered his resignation, but the convention insisted that he accept re-election until the General Executive Board appointed someone to take his place. Objections were raised by some delegates, and J. Miller of Boston was nominated; but the original motion passed.

Members re-elected to the General Executive Board were S. Herschkowitz, A. Mendelowitz, A. Rose, J. Roberts, A. Weingarten, I. H. Goldberg. From out-of-town were S. Lisitsky from Chicago, M. Lenoff from Philadelphia; H. Gordon from Twin Cities; H. Saltzberg from Canada. Two extra delegates, Lucy Oppenheim and Max Goldman, fraternal delegate to the Hatters' Convention, J. Roberts.

The entire session yesterday was devoted to the election of officers. The convention closed last night with a supper given to the delegates at union headquarters in Beethoven Hall.

Needle Trade Defense

Go to the Bazaar.

The first night of the Bazaar has proved itself a tremendous demonstration in favor of the prisoners and against the enemies of the union.

Artists are donating their services, workers have made, donated, begged and brought piles of wonderful merchandise and the result is astounding.

Another great concert tonight. A Grand Ball tomorrow and a Final Concert Sunday Night, and an affair that will be talked of for years to come will be over.

A New Way to Collect.

At a house party given in honor of a Local 22 girl who left for the Coast, at which only about 15 people were present, a collection of \$14.40 was raised for defense. This success was the result of an original idea that occurred to Sister Rose Kuntz, who playing the part of waitress, served the guests and demanded tips for the defense.

From Los Angeles.

Joint Defense Committee, Friends: I send you herewith a check for \$10.00. I hope that all those to whom you have written will do the same. Every thinking person should help as much as he can to drive the black pest from the worker's movement.

With greetings and hopes for complete victory, I am,

Max Siegel.

A Letter From Mercedes.

Joint Defense Committee, Friends:

After a challenge from the Mercedes Furniture Company that it will double the amount that their employees will give, enclosed please find the result, three dollars.

Mercedes Furniture Company.

Want Adultery Only For Divorce Cause

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—An effort will be made to restrict causes for divorce recognized by the Presbyterian Church at its general assembly to be held in San Francisco May 26 to June 1, it was announced here today.

An amendment has been prepared to the church law that would recognize adultery as the only justifiable reason for legal separation.

Under the present church regulations, adultery and wilful and long desertion are recognized as reasons for divorce.

Want "March of The Workers"

A copy of the March of the Workers, published by the Young Workers League, now out of print, is needed.

Any one having a copy please send to The DAILY WORKER.

Tried for Murder



ABRAM PREISKEL, PASSAIC CLUBBER IS BOOMERANGED

Knocked Out of Office By Own Tactics

By ART SHIELDS
Federated Press

PASSAIC, N. J. (FP)—Rap, rap, the policemen's clubs were tapping on the skulls of textile strikers during the long historic struggle of Passaic in 1926. And with every rap the police were knocking out the chances of their boss, Abram Preiskel, for reelection as Commissioner of Public Safety.

At the city election May 10, Preiskel was the only commissioner to lose his job. He fell below the lowest of the five winners by 222 votes, getting 6,726, to his rivals 6,948.

It was the defeat of an old tyrant of the town. Preiskel read a spontaneous strike of the textile workers in 1919 with arrest and clubbings. And in the two years that followed, when the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union was in the field his coppers locked up hall doors. One night in 1920 Lewis Gannett, Norman Thomas and Harry Ward read the Constitution to each other by candle light at a test free speech meeting staged by the American Civil Liberties Union. Preiskel had driven away the audience and switched off the lights.

Cordon Around "Arcos" Offices in London

(Continued from Page One)

those past masters in every form of deceit, will be able to produce forged documents with which they will seek to convince the British petty bourgeoisie that the government in bringing forward this iniquitous scab bill is not fighting the workers but fighting the Soviet Union. This is in principle the same kind of a start that the Tories pulled off during the last general election when they produced a forged document alleged to be a letter of instructions from Gregory Zinoviev, then president of the Communist International instructing the Communist Party of Great Britain to organize a revolt in England. Owing to the blundering of Ramsay MacDonald, labor premier who at first accepted the faked letter as genuine, the Tories succeeded in arousing enough red hysteria to enable them to carry the election. An official trade union committee afterwards branded it a palpable forgery.

It is also quite evident that the Tories are doing their best to goad the Soviet Union into breaking off relations. They had the Soviet embassy in Peking raided hoping that the Soviet government would take punitive measures against the bandit Chang Tsu-Lin. But Moscow refused to be tricked or goaded into Britain's trap.

Demanded Ousting.

Ever since the general strike The Daily Mail, tory organ, and the mouthpiece of Winston Churchill, has persistently called for the ousting of Sir Basil Thompson during his second attack on Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, for the latter's support of the two Italian radicals, the Federated Press looked up Wigmore's record.

It found that the dean had himself been somewhat involved in the red baiting campaign of 1920 that preceded the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. And A. Mitchell Palmer, the author of the Palmer "Red Raids" spoke in high terms of Wigmore at a congressional hearing in May, 1920.

The attorney-general was testifying at a congressional hearing into charges that had been made against Sir Basil during the war. Sir Basil was convicted recently of moral perversion having been caught by a policeman in Hyde Park in an act of gross indecency with a prostitute. Sir Basil was one of the most vociferous defenders of British womenhood against the wicked Bolsheviks.

It is significant that the head of the Soviet trade delegation M. Kainchuk, is now attending the International Economic Conference at Geneva, where the Soviet delegates have frequently clashed with the British.

While trade delegations do not enjoy absolute immunity as is supposed to be accorded embassies of foreign governments the raid is undoubtedly a violation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement. A similar raid made several years ago on the Soviet trade delegation in Berlin on the orders of the social-democratic minister of the interior drew abject apologies from the Reich and has never been repeated. It was afterwards learned that the British ambassador had a hand in the raid.

The wave of opposition that is rising against the tory government in England owing to the war against China and the offensive against the trade unions is driving them to desperation. There is reason to believe that the Churchill, Hicks, Locker, Lampson, Hogg, Birkenhead wing of the cabinet is in favor of establishing a fascist dictatorship.

Workers the world over must continue their insistent demands for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. The emergency of the present situation calls for the most aggressive, militant activity on the part of labor.

Sacco-Vanzetti conferences in every state and city to mobilize labor and progressive strength are urgently needed.

Benito At Marconi Marriage.

ROME, May 12.—Premier Mussolini will act best man at the wedding of Senator Marconi, the wireless inventor, and the Countess Bezzicelli. The date of the wedding will not be set until it is determined when the premier will be free to attend.

Marconi was not able to marry until the "Sacred" Tribunal of the Rota, a high Catholic Church court, divorced his other wife, quite recently.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Baseball Umpire



GUNMEN ASSIST FITZPATRICK TO SPLIT FURRIERS

Federation Head Runs Local Union Meeting

CHICAGO, May 12.—Aided by the police, scores of gunmen and gangsters and under the chairmanship of John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the right wing of Local 45 of the Furriers' union captured themselves (minus the membership) and proceeded to expel the leaders of the progressive

THE QUESTIONS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

Theses of Comrade Stalin for Propagandists approved of by the Central Committee of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R.

I. The Perspectives of the Chinese Revolution.

The chief facts which determine the character of the Chinese revolution are:

- (a) The semi-colonial situation of China under the financial and economic dominance of the imperialists.
- (b) The yoke imposed by the remnants of feudalism to which is added the yoke imposed by the militarists and the bureaucracy.
- (c) The growing revolutionary struggle of the millions of the Chinese people, both workers and peasants, against the yoke imposed by the feudalists, the bureaucrats, the militarists and the imperialists.

(d) The political weakness of the national bourgeoisie, its dependence upon imperialism and its fear in face of the advancing wave of the revolutionary movement.

(e) The growing revolutionary activity of the proletariat and the growth of its authority amongst the toiling millions of China.

From these facts present themselves two possibilities of development for the events in China. Either the national bourgeoisie will defeat the proletariat and come to an agreement with the imperialists and then undertake a joint action with the latter against the revolution in order to make an end of it by the establishment of capitalism, or the proletarian will push the national bourgeoisie on one side, consolidate its hegemony and lead the toiling millions in town and country, break down the resistance of the national bourgeoisie and achieve a complete victory for the bourgeois-democratic revolution in order then to push it further along the lines of the socialist revolution with all the consequences arising out of the latter.

One thing or the other. The crisis of world capitalism and the existence of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union whose experience can be utilized successfully by the Chinese proletariat, make the chances for the second course of development for the Chinese revolution much brighter.

Put the fact that the imperialists are attacking the Chinese revolution united as far as all essential questions are concerned, shows that at the present moment the imperialists are not so divided and not so weak in consequence, as they were, for instance, before the October revolution. This fact indicates that the Chinese revolution will meet with far greater difficulties on the way to victory than did the revolution in Russia, and that during the course of the Chinese revolution there will be far more cases of treachery and disloyalty than was the case during the civil war in the Soviet Union.

The struggle between these two possibilities is therefore the characteristic feature of the Chinese revolution.

The First Stage of the Chinese Revolution.

During the first stage of the Chinese revolution, the period of the first campaign against the North, when the national-revolutionary army neared the Yangtze and won victory after victory, although it was not yet possible for it to be supported by a powerful movement of the workers and peasants, the national bourgeoisie went together with the revolution. This was the revolution of the united national front. This does not mean that there were no differences between the national bourgeoisie and the revolution. It means merely that the national bourgeoisie supported the revolution and at the same time endeavored to utilize the revolution for its own ends and to limit its swing by directing it towards external demands.

The struggle between the right and left wings in the Kuomintang in this period was the reflection of these contradictions. The attempt of Chiang Kai-Shek in March 1926 to drive the Communists out of the Kuomintang was the first serious attempt of the national bourgeoisie to bridle the revolution. (As will be remembered, the Central Committee of the C.P. of the Soviet Union was already at that time of the opinion that the "policy of keeping the Communist Party inside the Kuomintang must be maintained" and that "the expulsion or the resignation of the right-wingers from the Kuomintang must be contrived." April 1926.)

The aim of this policy was to continue the development of the revolution, to work closely together with the left-wingers in the Kuomintang and in the national government, to consolidate the unity of the Kuomintang and at the same time to expose and isolate the right-wingers, to utilize the right-wingers, their connections and their experience, as long as they subordinated themselves to the discipline of the Kuomintang, or to drive them from the Kuomintang if they violated discipline or attempted to betray the interests of the revolution.

The events which followed proved the correctness of this policy completely. The powerful development

Sun Yat-sen



of the peasant movement and the organization of peasant unions and peasant committees, the powerful strike wave in the towns and the formation of trade unions, the victorious advance of the national troops against Shanghai which was besieged by the fleets and the troops of imperialism, all these and similar facts prove that this policy was correct. Only this circumstance can explain the fact that the attempt of the right-wingers in February 1927 to split the Kuomintang and to form a new centre in Nanchang failed in face of the unanimous defence action of the revolutionary Kuomingfang in Wuhan. But this attempt was a preliminary sign that a re-formation of class forces was taking place in the country and that right-wingers and the national bourgeoisie were not resting but increasing their work against the revolution.

The Central Committee of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R. was therefore right when it declared in March 1927 that (a) "at the present time the Chinese revolution is experiencing a critical period in connection with the re-formation of class forces and the concentration of the imperialist armies, and its further victory is only possible if all efforts are made to develop a mass movement," (b) "the police of arming the workers and peasants and turning the peasant committees in the provinces to real organs of power with armed possibilities of defence, must be continued," (c) the Communist Party must not conceal the treacherous and reactionary policy of the right-wingers in the Kuomintang but must mobilize the masses around the Kuomintang and the Communist Party at the same time exposing the right-wing." (3rd March 1927)

It is therefore not difficult to understand that in face of a further powerful swing forward of the revolution on the one hand and the attack of the imperialists in Shanghai on the other, the national bourgeoisie inevitably went over to the camp of the counter-revolution, just as the occupation of Shanghai by the national troops and the strikes of the Chinese workers united the imperialists to throttle the revolution. And thus it took place. The shootings in Nanking serve as the signal for a still further separation of the fighting forces in China. By firing on Nanking and issuing an ultimatum, the imperialists wished to make it clear that they sought the aid of the national bourgeoisie for a joint struggle against the revolution. By shooting upon workers' meetings and by his coup d'Etat Chiang Kai-Shek answered the imperialists indicating his readiness to join the national bourgeoisie against the workers and peasants and to make a bargain with the imperialists.

III.

The Errors of the Opposition.

The chief error of the opposition (of comrade Radek and Co.) is the failure to understand the revolution in China, to realize in what stage of development the revolution is at present and to realize the international situation of the revolution.

The opposition demands that the Chinese revolution develop in something like the same tempo as that of the October revolution. The opposition is dissatisfied because the workers of Shanghai have not commenced the decisive struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. It does not understand that the revolution in China cannot develop as quickly as the October revolution, because the international situation to-day is not so favorable as it was in 1917. There is no war between the imperialists. The opposition does not realize that it is not possible to commence a decisive struggle under unfavorable circumstances, before the reserves have been called up, just as for instance the Bolsheviks in April or even in June 1917 did not undertake any decisive struggle. The opposition fails to understand that not to avoid a decisive struggle under unfavorable circumstances (when it could be avoided) is tantamount to lightening the task of the enemies of the revolution.

The opposition demands the immediate creation of Soviet workers, peasants and soldiers' deputies in China. What would that mean? First of all, it would mean to form soviets in China now! First of all, it would mean to form soviets in China now!

Eamonn De Valera



Head of a faction of Irish Republicans who recently returned to Ireland after a visit to the United States.

wingers with imperialism against the Chinese revolution.

The coup d'Etat of Chiang Kai-Shek means that from now on in South China there will be two camps, two governments, two armies and two centres—the centre of the revolution in Wuhan and the centre of the counter-revolution in Nanking.

The coup d'Etat of Chiang Kai-Shek means that the revolution has entered into the second stage of its development, that a change has taken place from the revolution of a national united front of all classes to a revolution of the millions, the masses, the workers and peasants, that the agrarian revolution has commenced which will increase the intensity of the struggle against the imperialists, against the landed gentry, against the feudal landowners, against the militarists and against the counter-revolutionary grouping around Chiang Kai-Shek.

This means that the struggle between the two possibilities of the revolution, between the supporters of a further development of the revolution and the supporters of a liquidation will intensify from day to day. This struggle will occupy the whole of the present period of the revolution.

This means that the revolutionary Kuomintang in Wuhan will be transformed into an organ of the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry by a decisive struggle against militarism and imperialism whilst the counter-revolutionary group of Chiang Kai-Shek in Nanking by separating itself from the workers and peasants and seeking a rapprochement with the imperialists, will finally share the fate of the militarists.

It follows from this, however, that the policy of maintaining the unity of the Kuomintang and of isolating the right-wingers inside the Kuomintang and to form a new centre in Nanchang failed in face of the unanimous defence action of the revolutionary Kuomingfang in Wuhan. But this attempt was a preliminary sign that a re-formation of class forces was taking place in the country and that right-wingers and the national bourgeoisie were not resting but increasing their work against the revolution.

From this it follows that the policy of working closely with the left-wing of the Kuomintang inside the Kuomintang becomes particularly significant and necessary in this stage of affairs, that this co-operation, the alliance of the workers and peasants which is being formed, will reflect itself outside the Kuomintang, that without such co-operative work the victory of the revolution is impossible.

It follows further, that the chief source of strength of the revolutionary Kuomintang is to be found in a continued development of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants and the strengthening of their mass organizations, the revolutionary peasant committees, the workers' trade unions and the other mass organizations as the preparatory elements for the Soviets of the future, that the chief guarantee for the victory of the revolution is the growth of the revolutionary activity of the millions of toilers and that the best and most important weapon against the counter-revolution is the arming of the workers and peasants.

From all this it follows finally, that the Communist Party whilst fighting in the same ranks with the revolutionary Kuomintang members, must preserve its independence more than ever as a necessary condition for ensuring the hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois-democratic revolution.

IV.

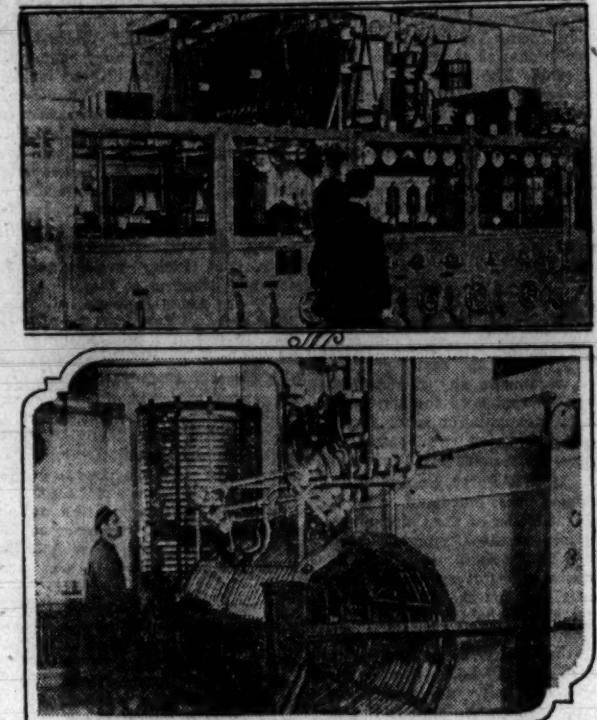
The Errors of the Opposition.

The chief error of the opposition (of comrade Radek and Co.) is the failure to understand the revolution in China, to realize in what stage of development the revolution is at present and to realize the international situation of the revolution.

The opposition demands that the Chinese revolution develop in something like the same tempo as that of the October revolution. The opposition is dissatisfied because the workers of Shanghai have not commenced the decisive struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. It does not understand that the revolution in China cannot develop as quickly as the October revolution, because the international situation to-day is not so favorable as it was in 1917. There is no war between the imperialists. The opposition does not realize that it is not possible to commence a decisive struggle under unfavorable circumstances, before the reserves have been called up, just as for instance the Bolsheviks in April or even in June 1917 did not undertake any decisive struggle. The opposition fails to understand that not to avoid a decisive struggle under unfavorable circumstances (when it could be avoided) is tantamount to lightening the task of the enemies of the revolution.

The opposition demands the immediate creation of Soviet workers, peasants and soldiers' deputies in China. What would that mean?

Soviet Union Government Opens Big New Broadcasting Station at Moscow



Above is a picture of a new high power radio broadcasting station opened in Moscow for use of government propagandists and educators. It is called "The Big Comintern," uses 40 kilowatts of power, and is capable of reaching the United States. Top, a general view of the control board, and behind it, the transmitting room. Below, the big antenna spool, and in front of it, the intermediary control panel.

all, one cannot form soviets at any time, they can only be formed in a time of intense revolutionary energy. Secondly, soviets are not formed for the purposes of the revolution, is no longer in accord with the new tasks of the revolution. This old policy must be replaced by a new one, the policy of driving the right-wingers out of the Kuomintang, of fighting them to the end, by the policy of concentrating the whole power in the country in the hands of the revolutionary Kuomintang, the Kuomintang without right wing elements, that is a Kuomintang formed from a bloc between the left-wing elements and the communists.

What would the formation of soviets mean at the present time for instance in the territory under the control of the government of Wuhan? This would mean to issue the slogan of a struggle against the existing power in this territory. This would mean to issue the slogan to form new organs of power, the slogan of the struggle against the power of the revolutionary Kuomintang, for at the present time there is no other power in this territory but that of the revolutionary Kuomintang. This would mean a weakening of the Communist Party, an undermining of the Kuomintang, a lightening of the work of the Cavaignac of Shanghai and the handing over of the Kuomintang flag, the most popular emblem in China, to the right-wing members of the Kuomintang. That is exactly what the imperialists and the right-wing members of the Kuomintang demand at the present time.

It follows therefore that by demanding the resignation of the Communist Party from the Kuomintang now, the opposition is playing into the hands of the enemies of the Chinese revolution.

THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION WHICH HAS JUST TAKEN PLACE ACTED CORRECTLY THEREFORE WHEN IT REJECTED THE PLATFORM OF THE OPPONENTIAL.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Los Angeles Communist Arrested, Charged C. S. But Later Is Released

By L. P. RINDAL

(Worker Correspondent).

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 12.—Joseph Siminoff, Communist, was arrested at Brooklyn and Soto Street Thursday night, May 5th. He was one of the speakers addressing an open-air gathering on the Labor Party question.

When Frank Spector, secretary of the local branch of the I. L. D., presented himself at the police station with the bail money, they locked him up also for good measure.

The first charge against Comrade Siminoff, criminal syndicalism, was dropped. So Busick in this state is sick—but not dead. Siminoff is out on bail, charged with violations of two different brands of city ordinances.

Released.

Frank Spector also gained his freedom tonight, as they were unable to frame-up anything against him at present. Spector is, however, out on bail on another charge. He was one of 28 Communists arrested last Sunday, May 1, for unlawful parading and display of Sacco-Vanzetti protest banners. May 11 is the date of the trial.

The activity of the police since May 1 seems to have stimulated the CLASS INTEREST of the workers. They flock to Workers (Communist) Party headquarters from all directions of the city.

Soviet Revenue for Six Months Near One Billion Rubles

MOSCOW, Russia, May 12.—Revenue for the first half of the current year amounted to 49.6 per cent of this year's estimate, a higher percentage of the revenue budgeted than has been raised in former years, it was announced today.

The revenue for the period covered was 1,739,000,000 rubles (about \$850,000,000). Expenditures were 1,735,000,000 rubles.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

FENG DECLares LOYALTY TO HANKOW BRITISH FEAR NATIONALIST STRENGTH

(Continued from Page One)

Nationalist Government with a storm of protest. They continue to clamor for open war and the occupation of the Yangtze valley.

British business men believe that Chamberlain places too much faith in Chiang Kai-Shek and Chang Tsolin. They concede the strength of the Nationalist Government at Hankow and believe that if Great Britain desists from intervention, all of China will soon fall into the hands of the Nationalists.

British Fear Nationalists

Commenting on Chamberlain's hope that Chiang Kai-Shek will defeat the Nationalists, the Hongkong Telegraph says, "We are doubtful about the consummation of such a hope, even though it is too devoutly wished."

The change in the Cabinet's policy is regarded as a Chinese victory over Great Britain.

Rights Continue Murder

Right wingers here are continuing their merciless execution of labor and left wing leaders. The police announced the wholesale execution of an unspecified number of Communists yesterday. Only two boys were spared because of their age.

The right wingers in control have also granted merchants and comrades the right to reorganize their old defense corps. Workers who carry arms run the risk of immediate execution.

• • •

(By Mail)

MOSCOW, April 27.—According to a report of the Chinese National Telegraph Agency, the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and the National government have published a declaration exposing Chiang Kai-Shek and the participants in the conference of Nanking. The declaration points out that Chiang Kai-Shek had long tried to form his own government and long before his present action had attempted to turn the central government of national China into an instrument for his own purposes.

When these attempts had failed Chiang Kai-Shek then acted on his own in Shanghai, Nanking and other towns and commenced the path followed by other militarists before him. The declaration records all the steps by which Chiang caused a split in the Kuomintang.

Immediately upon his arrival in Shanghai, Chiang came to an understanding with the imperialists and chose together with the latter the struggle against Communism with the methods of Chang Tsolin. The officers and soldiers who did not agree with him he sent to the front, cut them off from all support in their rear and so abandoned them to certain destruction at the hands of the enemy. He caused the political workers in the army to be arrested and had them openly executed. He instigated his soldiers to destroy the party and its leading organs. He used terrible cruelty against real revolutionary clearness and their friends.

All the elements in the hands of the imperialists rallied around his banner. The declaration appeals to all, particularly the army, to rally around the national government and to overthrow and destroy Chiang Kai-Shek the traitor to the people and to the Kuomintang.

Loeb, Leopold, Wealthy Thrill Murderers Given Easiest Jobs in Prison

JOLIET, Ill., May 12.—Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., slayer of Bobby Franks, has been promoted from shoe shop clerk to billing and shipping clerk in the fibre factory at Stateville Penitentiary, it was learned today.

"Good conduct and education" were reasons for the promotion, according to Deputy Warden Frank Kness.

Richard Loeb, convicted with Leopold of the brutal "thrill murder" is foreman in the yard and performs clerical work in checking merchandise received at the old Joliet Penitentiary.

How the Reactionaries Have Helped the Daily Worker



This is an authentic photograph of a dyed-in-the-wool dollar patriot speculating upon the results of the attack upon The DAILY WORKER. Contrary to their expectations that the attack would crush the paper, it has stimulated increased support from workers throughout the country. Every mail brings evidences of sympathy and support in our fight against the forces of reaction.

If any worker was not convinced about the militancy and the fighting character of The DAILY WORKER, of its efficacy in the struggle against American capitalism, then the attack of the so-called patriotic societies would convince even the most skeptical. It is very evident to the most doubtful one, that The DAILY WORKER is being attacked because it is waging a militant struggle against the forces of American capitalism, on every front.

Every dollar contributed to the Defense Fund, is not only a demonstration of support for The DAILY WORKER, labor's militant organ. It is a demonstration

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Preparing More Forged Documents

The Baldwin tory government that came into existence with the aid of forged Zinoviev "documents," has proved itself a virtuoso in trickery and deception. It has established a regime of forgery and resorts to its favorite weapon whenever it finds itself in a tight pinch. The raid on the Soviet trade delegation in London yesterday is so plainly another attempt to flood the press of the world with inventions about the designs of the Soviet Union that it ought not fool anyone with the slightest degree of political understanding.

There are a number of reasons why the belabored tory government should stage, just at this time, a raid in flagrant violation of every article of international law. The trades disputes bill of the Baldwin government, calculated to outlaw both general and sympathetic strikes and to prevent unions expelling from their ranks people who scab upon them, is under fire from every section of the working class. The puny criticism of the bill from the ranks of the right wing of the labor movement that in the past has served so valiantly the ruling class in its efforts to maintain power has disgusted the masses of labor who are swinging more and more to the left. The government of forgery will probably try to concoct a story to the effect that the opposition to the trades disputes bill is being directed from the offices of the Soviet trade delegation. This, in turn, will enable the die-hard Tories to increase their clamor for breaking off all relations with Russia that they have dinned into the ears of the world since the general strike.

Then, also, the Tories can invent documents to be used for the purpose of charging that all the opposition to the imperialist intervention in China springs from the same source. The possibilities for forgery arising out of such a raid are almost unlimited.

Stories of mysterious Soviet documents containing "instructions" to their supporters in Britain and elsewhere have become so numerous that they have lost their effectiveness. It was the British regime of forgery that was responsible for the raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking by the bandit gang of Chang Tsao-lin, it was unquestionably the fine hand of the tory outfit that prepared the documents "discovered" on the Soviet ship seized by Peking authorities that resulted in the arrest of Madame Borodin and other passengers.

The only adequate reply to this depraved government and its monstrous provocations is open defiance by the British working class, determined preparations for another general strike in spite of and against the tory anti-strike law, and open preparations for insurrection combined with an appeal to the armed forces for support in order to silence for all time the Baldwins and Chamberlains and their loyal supporters, the Thomases, MacDonalda and Clynes, who were guilty of delivering the working class into the hands of its enemies in the first general strike.

The Communist Vote in Passaic.

In the official count of the vote in the Passaic election Albert Weisbord, strike leader and avowed Communist, polled 1,080 votes. The highest vote polled by any candidate was 9,882. For every nine and a fraction votes polled by the most successful of the capitalist candidates Weisbord polled one vote.

This is by far the most impressive showing yet made by a candidate approved by the Workers (Communist) Party in any election yet held in this country. To claim, however, that all those who voted for Weisbord are Communists would be absurd, for the simple reason that the two other candidates endorsed by the Party were credited with less than half the total number of votes accredited to Weisbord. Had they been Communists the vote would have been identical for all three of the candidates.

It does prove that the bogey of Communism has no effect upon thousands upon thousands of workers in Passaic. Certainly no one, even republicans and democrats, are so gullible as to imagine that many votes were not stolen from all the Communist candidates. The very fact that the petty jay bird lawyer who acts as local prosecuting attorney ruled that the Communist candidates could not have their own watchers at the polls is convincing evidence of deliberate intent to perpetrate wholesale frauds against the working class candidates. The further fact that less than one of five of the textile strikers were permitted to vote because of legal restrictions—many of them live in nearby towns and therefore cannot vote in Passaic and many of those who do live in Passaic are not permitted the right of franchise because of barriers erected to prevent them becoming citizens—proves that the vote did not register Communist sentiment. So instead of sentiment being smaller than the vote would indicate, it is much greater.

Communist sentiment in Passaic is due almost wholly to the confidence inspired among the workers of that bleak mill slave town during the great strike, and the fact that the election manipulators were forced to record more than a thousand votes for the leader and organizer of that strike proves that Communism has made a lasting impress upon the workers there and that it is now and will in future be the dominating factor in the life of the workers of that community.

At all times during the campaign and in the preparatory work before the campaign the Communists wanted a united front with all labor so that a straight united labor ticket could be placed in the field against the capitalist candidates. This was sabotaged by the miserable crew in control of the official American Federation of Labor machine, but the showing of the Communists has made the position of these fakers more difficult. Another struggle will expose to the workers that those supported by the labor agents of the mill owners are just as bad as the notorious police commissioner, Preiskell, who was defeated for reelection by a detective chief who is not one whit better.

The Execution of 20 Communist Members of the Kuomintang in Pekin

By TANG SHIN-SHE.

On the 28th of April 20 of the best fighters of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary Kuomintang were executed in Pekin by strangulation. Chang Tsao-lin had murdered 20 revolutionaries at the order of the imperialists. The murdered comrades were arrested of the 6th of April during the raid on the Soviet embassy in Pekin which was inspired by the diplomatic corps. Five hundred armed bands of Chang Tsao-lin entered the foreign legation which, according to the agreement forced upon China by the imperialists in 1900 after the Boxer uprising, had not been entered by any armed Chinese.

Forged Documents.

As no "suitable material" against the murderer was found, the necessary documents were quickly fabricated. Upon the basis of these forged documents an "extraordinary court" then sentenced the arrested to death by strangulation after farcical proceedings lasting two hours. The sentences were immediately executed.

Murder Party Leader.

Amongst the murdered was the prominent leader of the Chinese revolution and of the Communist party, comrade Li Tai-chao. His death like the deaths of the others means a tremendous loss for the Chinese proletariat and for the Communist party of China. He was a permanent member of the Central Committee of the party. The party had instructed him to work especially in North China.

After the insurrection against the imperialists on the 18th of March, 1926, in Pekin the Pekin government issued an arrest warrant against him. He fled and remained for some time in Moscow, but soon afterwards he returned to Pekin in order to continue his work illegally. Despite the fearful white terror of Chang Tsao-lin, Li Tai-chao and his comrades fearlessly and tirelessly continued the work of organizing the revolutionary struggle. For this reason the militarists of North China and their imperialist supporters cherished a special hatred of Li Tai-chao.

Confidant of Lenin.

Comrade Li Tai-chao rendered special services in the establishment of cooperation between the communists and Kuomintang. At the instance of comrade Lenin he tried as early as 1921 to persuade the Chinese communist group to participate in the national revolution. As long as General Wu Pei-fu gave himself out as a friend of the national emancipation of China, Li Tai-chao maintained touch with him, but immediately Wu Pei-fu commenced his reactionary activities, he was abandoned by Li Tai-chao. In 1922 Li Tai-chao joined Sun Yat-sen. Li Tai-chao was the first communist member of the Kuomintang and Sun Yat-sen accepted him with enthusiasm. Li Tai-chao was elected a member of the executive committee of the Kuomintang at the first congress of the Kuomintang in 1924.

Fat Extra Dividend
For Speculators in
General Motors Co.

At the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of General Motors Corporation held here yesterday, an extra disbursement of \$2 was ordered in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common stock. The extra dividend is payable July 5, the regular June 13, to stockholders of record May 21.

Following the meeting, President Sloan announced that cash and marketable securities of the corporation aggregated \$150,000,000.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER
OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Why Coolidge Will Not Aid Victims of the Flood.

The widespread flood devastation along the Mississippi river in the South that has driven from their habitations thousands upon thousands of poor whites and blacks who, at best, in normal times eke out a miserable existence raising cotton, has brought insistent demands for a special session of congress to appropriate government funds to relieve the bewildered mass of suffering humanity.

Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, that irreconcilable opponent of the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover administration, is making the welkin ring with demands for a special session. In a denunciatory speech in Kansas City Reed assailed Coolidge for refusing to call a special emergency session to deal with the flood calamity. He declared eleven senators approved such a session and emphatically refuted the president's contention that the government is doing all it can for the refugees. He pointed to the fact that the government, a few years ago, gave \$100,000,000 to European sufferers.

Senator Reed displays typical middle class crudity regarding the reason for the existence of the government. He holds the fond illusion that capitalist governments exist to protect the inhabitants of their countries, instead of for the purpose of serving the interests of small and powerful ruling classes against all the rest of society.

The American government is the agent of the great bankers and industrialists of the nation and exists for the specific purpose of defending their interests; in short its purpose is to perpetuate inequalities—to maintain the supremacy of the exploiting class against the workers and farmers.

It is true that this government did place millions of dollars at the disposal of relief agencies in Europe. That was not for the purpose, however, of relieving suffering, but of getting a strangle hold on European territory so that the Wall Street bankers could realize profits from their investments. In the devastated flood regions of the South there are no rich rewards to be derived for Wall Street, hence the government remains indifferent to the pitiful pleas of its own people, and confines itself to dispatching Hoover there to ascertain just what possibilities there are for the investment of banking capital. What happens to the tenant farmers, both whites and blacks, who have had their poor belongings washed away by the torrential waters, is of no concern to the government. Its sole interest lies in the future possibilities of cotton raising and if the present victims migrate to industry new methods of raising cotton will be devised so that the bankers realize the average rate of profit off their investments. If the stricken regions of the South held possibilities for the investment of an enormous amount of bank capital and profits could be realized only through aiding the farmers such aid would be forthcoming through a special session.

The special session is refused by Coolidge, the servant of Wall Street, because it won't pay. That is the grim reality of the case.

Li Tai-chao was the organization of the railwaymen's union which today plays a great role in the revolutionary movement. Previous to 1921 the railwaymen were organized in the "transport association" under the influence of a reactionary monarchist clique. Li Tai-chao utilized his temporary connection with Wu Pei-fu in order to organize the railwaymen and draw them over to the side of the revolution. The great Tangsan miners' strike and the railwaymen's strike in 1923 took place under his leadership. Whilst the imperialists regarded him as their irreconcilable enemy, the workers regarded him as their true leader and were passionately attached to him.

Aided Koreans.

As early as 1919 comrade Li Tai-chao played a leading role during the student disturbances. Together with comrade Chen Tu-shu, the president general secretary of the Communist Party of China, he was one of the heads of the "free thought" movement. He also rendered valuable assistance to the movement of the Korean people for emancipation.

Comrade Li Tai-chao was a well-known author and professor of the Pekin University for Law and National Economy where he was well-liked.

He once contributed a splendid article for the jubilee of a bourgeois newspaper, the "Shanghai Shuh Pao" upon the Paris Commune, which drew thousands of Chinese students into the revolutionary movement.

Defend Bandit Court.

Before the extraordinary court comrade Li Tai-chao declared proudly and openly that he was a follower of Marx and Lenin and that he would fight for the emancipation of the proletariat with the last breath in his body.

Li Tai-chao and the other executed comrades will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese workers and peasants, in the hearts of the international working class. The Chinese revolutionaries and the proletariat of all countries will continue the work of these comrades until the final victory.

No Mixing of Names.

The Young Pioneer Camp has no intention to confuse its name with that of the Young Pioneer Youth of America. The Pioneer Youth of America claim that we use a letter-head which is similar in appearance to the one they use, and that we have names on our advisory committee of people who are known to be interested in the "Pioneer Youth of America."

As to the letter-head, we would say that that does not merit reply.

On our Advisory Committee are Ben Gold and Louis Hyman who are known for their views and the position they hold in the Labor Movement.

Then we have M. J. Olgren, and others who could hardly create any impression that they are in sympathy with the Pioneer Youth.

The Young Pioneer Camp certainly has no desire to be mistaken for the "Pioneer Youth Camp."

In the "Times" of May 5th there is a letter by Joshua Lieberman, Executive Secretary of the Pioneer Youth of America, which states about that organization that "it concerns itself chiefly with experiments in education—and with no political propaganda."

The aims of the Pioneer Camp are on a level entirely different. We have enumerated what they are above.

Forward Envious.

What has enraged the Pioneer Youth and the Forward is the fact that a call was sent out for a conference of trade unions and labor organizations in support of our camp, and that the response for the conference (on May 16th at the Labor Temple) as well as for our campaign in general, is splendid.

We have reached the stage where our camp has become a mass workers' children's camp and has long ago outgrown the position of being a camp for members of the "Young Pioneers of America" only.

We have launched a campaign to establish our camp on a permanent basis, and we will undoubtedly be successful. We have had splendid support from many trade unions and labor organizations in the past two years and recognition of our work is increasing.

Our policy is not one of attack on any organization which carries on experiments in education. We carry on some experiments ourselves.

We are on our way to success. On May 26th at the Labor Temple Auditorium, we have arranged a symposium on the question "Does the present educational system in the U. S. meet the needs of the children of the American workers?" We herewith invite representatives of the "Pioneer Youth of America" to take part in the symposium and state their views. We will have other very prominent speakers.

We feel that this attack by the Forward is nothing new in the Progressive labor movement, and will serve further to rally the support of the labor movement to the support of the Young Pioneer Camp, the only camp for workers' children.

Submitted on behalf of the "Young Pioneer Camp," by David Lyons, secretary, Martin M. Gottfried, director.

Young Pioneers Answer Attack by Forward on Their Children's Camp

It has come to the notice of the office of the Young Pioneers Camp that the Jewish Forward has devoted considerable editorial space to an attack upon our camp. We wish to make the following statement:

1. The Young Pioneer Camp was started on the initiative of the Young Pioneers of America, in 1925, by taking out to the country 25 children per group every two weeks. Its rapid growth from 25 children to 75 children per group in 1926, during which summer we had over 250 children and have had to turn away perhaps an equal number, has proven that workers have recognized our camp as a place where workers' children have an opportunity to spend their vacation in an environment which tends to counteract all anti-labor and militarist propaganda which these children get during the school year; where workers' children are permeated with ideals of devotion to the cause of labor, and that the Young Pioneer camp charges rates which are low and within the reach of workers.

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A graphic and detailed story of a trip round Soviet Industry, the factories of Lenin-grad, the mills of Moscow and the mines of the Donets basin.

25 Cents.

Russia's Path to Communism By Gregory Zinoviev

Discussing the most important problems of the home and foreign policy of the U. S. S. R.

With every purchase of these two books TWO MAPS OF RUSSIA (in Europe and Asia) showing the new autonomous governments in the U. S. S. R. will be sent without charge. The map will not be sold.

RIGHTS BARRING FURRIERS FROM INTERNATIONAL

Fear Workers Influence On Convention

Apparently moved by the fear that the fur workers will regain control of their union if too many of them are permitted to register, the reactionary leaders of the International Fur Workers' Union and the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee are refusing to issue books of the "scab international" to those workers who have been instructed by the Joint Board to register and return to their shops.

Possibly the right wing officials are afraid these workers may have a voice in choosing delegates for the convention which they have announced for June 13 at Washington, D. C. This is the convention which should have been held early in May.

Whatever the reason, the right wing leaders are deliberately discriminating against the workers from locked-out shops. President William Green of the A. F. of L. said recently that this "scab" union is the real union, and every fur worker is eligible for membership. Yet workers who have been members of the union since its organization are being refused the books of the International. At first they were given letters instead of books. Now the right wing is afraid to register them at all.

Afraid of Workers.

When the workers who did receive letters present them to an employer, they are refused jobs, or they are offered wages so low that they are certain not to accept. The International has deliberately told the employers not to engage these workers carrying letters. They are apt to create trouble, the right wing declares.

The reactionary officials are faced with a dilemma—more workers than they ever dreamed of registering, yet they fear to enter their names. They feel certain there is something wrong somewhere.

In the meantime "mobilization" work is going forward at Joint Board headquarters and the fur workers are urged to "hold themselves in readiness" to demonstrate their organized power when the hour comes.

Rally To Joint Board.

Four crowded membership meetings of locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union last night pledged their energetic co-operation in the work of collecting the \$100,000 "Union Defense Fund," and of undertaking larger preparations for a more intensive phase of the fight against the reactionary forces of the International and the A. F. of L.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint

Board, who spoke at all four meetings—two in Manhattan Lyceum, Astoria Hall and Webster Hall—told the workers that the Joint Board will very soon make clear why it has instructed certain workers to register in the scab union.

The Joint Board will soon teach a lesson to those manufacturers who have seen fit to play politics with the lives of the fur workers. They will be made to realize that they are to keep hands off the Furriers' Union. The manufacturers challenged the union, and the Joint Board is prepared to accept the challenge.

Joint Board Books.

In the discussions at last night's meetings, and in a leaflet distributed in the fur market yesterday, every registered fur worker in the association shops is instructed to take out a duplicate union book in the office of the Joint Board.

No one is to register who is working in an independent shop or in a Trimming Association shop. If these bosses tell you to register in the scab union, you should, at once declare a strike and come to the office of the Joint Board.

(Continued from Page One)

spect certain "proofs" of corruption in the present fascist body.

Tresca, in his eagerness to follow up all possible clues against the Mussolini spy agency in America, walked into the Alliance's headquarters.

Sickening Place.

"I found myself," he declared yesterday, "in a big room full of Mussolini pictures hanging on the walls, black shirts everywhere, night sticks hanging here and there."

"I told Caldora, 'God, this place makes me vomit!'

Soon Caldora stepped out, the lock on the door snapped and Tresca and his companion heard the fascist leader shouting "thief," "burglar," "murderer" at the top of his voice, blowing all the while a regular police whistle.

Tresca forced his way out of the trap and ran down to the street where a band of fascisti were massed with night clubs and stones. With his companion, he gave chase.

Later Caldora preferred charges of kidnapping and robbery against Tresca. The kidnapping charge is based on the fact that Caldora's assistant, who remained in the Alliance's headquarters when Tresca and his companion were locked in, accompanied them from the place and rode with them in a taxi for some distance.

Kisses Tresca's Hand.

The "kidnapped" fascist protested that Tresca had "saved" him and insisted on kissing his hand when he alighted from the cab, in token of gratitude.

Two members of the bomb squad visited Tresca at his II Martello office yesterday and were closeted with him for nearly an hour in a discussion of the case.

MacDonald, American Trip Ruined, Quietly Slinks From Hospital

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Ramsay MacDonald, former premier of England, was discharged from the Jefferson Hospital here this afternoon and quietly caught the one o'clock train for New York. MacDonald had almost fully recovered from a recent throat ailment and planned to visit rich friends in New York before sailing for home on the Berengaria, hospital attendants said.

MacDonald was brought to America by the Jewish Daily Forward for right wing propaganda in the New York unions, but entered the hospital and remained quiet until shortly after news reached America that his own party, the Independent Labor Party of England had practically repudiated him.

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LESSONS OF THE PASSAIC CAMPAIGN

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

The Passaic campaign has ended and the election taken place. While some workers are disappointed at the small vote polled by the labor candidates the campaign has resulted in a developing and strengthening of the militant labor movement of that city.

Over 1,000 votes for Albert Weisbord, standard bearer of the labor group out of a total of 17,000 votes cast is quite an achievement when one considers the circumstances of the election. It means that one voter out of every seventeen voted for a Communist candidate in a city where before the textile strike of 1926 the Workers (Communist) Party had practically no influence or prestige among the workers. Where the Workers' (Communist) Party branch was no factor in the life of the city, being just a little group of workers who held their regular branch meetings and an occasional mass meeting with a comparatively small attendance.

Communist Leadership.

As a result of the textile strike and the leadership given by Albert Weisbord and other Communists, the movement changed from a little sect to living, dynamic part of the local labor movement, a thorn in the side of reaction wherever it showed its head.

When the time for election drew near and it was found impossible to form a labor party due to the peculiarities of the laws of New Jersey, that compel the election to be run as a so-called non-partisan affair, the Workers' (Communist) Party selected three of its members to enter the campaign as labor spokesmen with the endorsement of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Standard Bearer.

Albert Weisbord, leader of the strike, Simon Bambach, a textile worker and former striker, and Simon Smeklinskin, a garment worker, were picked as the standard bearers. With raw material to work with as a campaign committee, and with limited finances the campaign was started. Several large indoor meetings and about a dozen street meetings were held.

Thousands of leaflets and 5,000 copies of a special issue of The DAILY WORKER were distributed. These were eagerly grabbed by the workers, many of them for the first time reading Communist literature.

Why the Small Vote?

Some readers might ask after reading the account given above, why the vote cast for the Communist candidates was not larger than it was. Several factors have to be taken into consideration when analyzing that question.

In the first place, if you consider the 16,000 former strikers as potential voters you have to face the following: The largest percentage of them are not voters. Many of them are

foreign-born and never had the opportunity of taking out citizenship papers. Several thousand others, born in America, are not yet of voting age.

Moved Away.

Many of the former strikers live in the towns neighboring Passaic. Clifton, Garfield, Lodi and Wallington is the home of thousands of the former strikers. Then again many of those who live in Passaic during the strike have left the state of New Jersey, due to the difficulty of obtaining a job.

The former strikers however, were the basis of the entire campaign and if a vote of the population was taken, ignoring the regular legal requirements there is no doubt the overwhelming majority of the working population would cast their ballot for the Communist candidates.

Of course, not in every case because they are Communists at all, many of the workers do not even as yet understand the principles of the Communist movement. But they do understand the fundamental principles that Weisbord and his Communist associates fought for—the interests of the working class.

The First Step.

The 14-month textile strike was the first step in the building of a powerful labor movement in Passaic. The recent election was the second step.

The reactionary forces are beginning to become worried at the growing strength of the left wing and Communist movement as witness the recent statement of James Starr, a vice-president of the United Textile Workers that a house-cleaning of the local union would soon be held.

Future Is Bright.

The future for the militant section of the Passaic labor movement is bright. Building the Workers' (Communist) Party branch and securing new readers for The DAILY WORKER are among the next tasks. The formation of a local labor party in the next election campaign is of major importance.

When considering all factors the Passaic campaign and election has been a great forward step for the local and national labor movement. For the first time since the formation of the Communist Party their candidates received a relatively large proportion of the votes cast. The entire capitalist class watched with keen interest for the results. The chairman of the republican party of New Jersey phoned a Passaic newspaper election night, to ask only one question—the size of the Communist vote.

New Period.

The Passaic election campaign has ended and at the same time a new period begins for the Communist movement of this country—The Workers' (Communist) Party as an influence in the political life of the country.

The Rough Road

Translated from the Russian of A. Novikov-Priboi by Vera and Violet Mitkovsky.

(Continued From Last Issue).

A month and a half passed. The end of February approached. A rumor that something was going wrong in Petrograd reached us, the officers. A dark shadow fell across our spirits.

Soon after, the commander of the fleet summoned all the captains, myself among them, to the flagship. When we had all assembled, the admiral ordered the doors to be locked and sank heavily into a leather upholstered chair. Dark puffs under the eyes gave him an old and tired appearance. We took chairs about the long table, understanding that a secret council was before us.

"Gentlemen," began the admiral glancing at all present with his strained grey eyes, "I have unpleasant news to communicate to you. There is mutiny in Petrograd and it is impossible to tell how it will end."

He looked at the clean sheet of writing paper before him and his shoulders stooped as if under the weight of their golden galons with the black eagles. His neck shortened and the shoulders hunched up. For a few minutes in the salon, brightly lit with electric lights, reigned such silence as though every man had ceased breathing. The rosewood walls and black-lacquered grand piano and nickel door knobs all shone with a cold glitter.

The admiral suddenly threw up his head and extended his chest, covered with orders, as if to appear more inspiring. His stubby ears turned red. His voice sounded irritated and unsteady.

"In any case, we must be prepared for any emergency. The revolutionary contagion may reach even the ships. Then—there is nothing more to say, you remember very well the years 1905-6."

The red spectre of those years loomed before us as though a dark curtain had lifted and revealed the past. Details crowded in of the mutiny at Kronstadt on the "Potemkin" and "Memory of Asov," dirty, bloody and terrible.

The council was long. We decided to adopt measures: to let no one of the crew ashore, to keep all rifles on every ship in the officers' quarters only, to watch the wireless that news of the events in Petrograd might not reach the lower ranks, to communicate with the admiral in code messages only. In concluding, the admiral declared that all attempts at mutiny on any ship must be suppressed by the officers, acting jointly with the engineers and junior officers, in the most thorough manner, stopping at nothing. If, however, a ship were to fall into the hands of the mutineers, it must be sunk at once armed with rifles and revolvers, can if need be, slaughter them like a herd of sheep.

• • •

Lieutenant Brasov was gloomier than the rest. He sat at the table, leaning his head on his hands and clutching an unlighted cigarette between his teeth. Evidently the advice of the officers did not satisfy him. Finally he straightened, his eyes glowing with determination.

• • •

These were the last words of the admiral that I ever heard. I have not seen him since and will never see him again. He fell in the mutiny.

I returned to my ship in ill humor. It seemed to me that the commander of our fleet had not told us all, that he was withholding something. Intuition whispered that the end of our power was approaching. This was confirmed later. We began to receive wireless messages from Petrograd. The whole capital was swept by the revolutionary movement.

Late at night I ordered the officers to assemble in the mess-room. They already knew everything. Some looked downcast.

I addressed them with a question.

"What are we to do if revolution-ary ferment begins to work in our crew?"

Everyone kept perfectly still. Regarding my assistants, I began to feel some of their alarm.

"And what do you think, Vasili Nikolaevitch?" I tried to draw out the oldest officer, Ismaelov, a captain of the second rank.

• • •

"It all depends on the turn of events," he answered hurriedly. At present only Petrograd had mutineered, and we still have Moscow—the heart of Russia—and other cities. Besides, we do not know the temper of the army; the sequence depends on it, one way or the other. In any case, we must hold on to the very last."

At these words the officers shuffled uncomfortably in their seats.

"On no consideration," I answered sharply. "That would be a horrible betrayal of our country. We must remember the war. I hope gentle-men, no one among you would allow Russia to be over-run by the Germans."

• • •

We arrived at no decision but re-located to wait and see the course history was steering and to be constantly on the watch.

On the second day we received a wireless message stunning us with tidings of new events. Revolutionary winds had arisen to a gale and were sweeping away the decaying masts of the old regime. The throne of the

"WHITE BIRD" TAKES ITS PLACE IN HISTORY



Photo, taken in France before it sailed, of the biplane, "The White Bird," in which Captain Charles Nungesser and Captain Francois Coli of France, startled the world by starting suddenly on a non-stop flight across the Atlantic from Paris to New York. Inset is of Capt. Nungesser.

Ten Years of Revolutionary Press

(PRESS DAY IN THE USSR).

THE "Pravda" reappeared in Leningrad soon after the February Revolution. For some time it was the only Bolshevik paper in the country, but soon militant labor papers were published in Moscow, Ekaterinoslav, Tzaritsin and other towns. Wherever the Bolshevik wing grew in influence, Bolshevik papers appeared.

This was an extraordinary difficult period for Bolshevik papers. They were persecuted, their work was hampered by a vicious campaign of the bourgeois and Menshevik press, which in some cases was very rich and had at its disposal excellent typographical facilities.

After the Revolt.

Even after the October Revolution, the Soviet papers had to fight for months in succession against the torrent of lies and mockery coming from the counter-revolutionary papers. But the situation at the front and the civil war made the situation for the Bolshevik press ever more tense. In the throes of hunger, desolation and the immediate danger of the restoration of the old bourgeois rule, the press assisted the toilers in mobilizing their forces and fighting strength in order to repel the White marauders.

New Tasks.

When the fronts were liquidated, new complicated tasks of economic construction arose for the press as well as for the public in general. The press was called on to adopt new methods and to expend more energy in dealing with questions of restoration of agriculture and industry, the questions of levelling up public works, and the more complicated situation in general.

The Soviet press met with certain difficulties on the termination of the civil war in what may be termed the transfer to a business basis. During the years of civil war, the editors did not have to worry about money, the paper supply, or the circulation. Now all these questions were raised in their full scope and the editors who were used to receive their paper and typographic "rations," however meagre, were at a loss. The reader who hitherto received his paper free of charge was slow in getting used to the idea of having to pay for it. This also affected the circulation of the press. Before NEP there were 803 newspapers with a circulation of 2,261,189 copies in the U. S. S. R. NEP dealt a blow both to the number of papers and to their circulation and in 1922, when the press was placed on a business basis, there were only 382 papers left with a circulation of 1,287,905 copies.

Got Going Again.

But the Soviet press, which is a live revolutionary press, firmly linked up with the masses and responsive to the requirements of the masses, soon got over this

The rest of the officers expressed themselves in the same spirit. Some of them began to revive their courage, and their opinion was such: there are many sailors, but with bare hands they can do nothing, while we, armed with rifles and revolvers, can if need be, slaughter them like a herd of sheep.

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"It all depends on the turn of events," he answered hurriedly. At present only Petrograd had mutineered, and we still have Moscow—the heart of Russia—and other cities. Besides, we do not know the temper of the army; the sequence depends on it, one way or the other. In any case, we must hold on to the very last."

At these words the officers shuffled uncomfortably in their seats.

"On no consideration," I answered sharply. "That would be a horrible betrayal of our country. We must remember the war. I hope gentle-men, no one among you would allow Russia to be over-run by the Germans."

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We arrived at no decision but re-located to wait and see the course history was steering and to be constantly on the watch.

On the second day we received a wireless message stunning us with tidings of new events. Revolutionary winds had arisen to a gale and were sweeping away the decaying masts of the old regime. The throne of the

BOOKS

INDUSTRIALIZING A LEGEND.

"The Adventures of Paul Bunyan," by James Cloyd Bowman. The Century Co., New York.

In the days when logging was done with little crews, and primitive methods, by a special group of frontiersmen, thrown forward from the teeming civilization back of them, but not too much affected by it, the folk-lore tale of Paul Bunyan was developed. That was a story of a giant logger who, by the aid of attendant trolls, "The Seven Great Axmen," and "Babe," his "big blue ox," performed simple prodigies such as woodsmen might find interesting. He made an enormous ax, with a flexible handle, with which he could mow down a quarter section of trees at a stroke. His ox could pull anything; he pulled the road up by one end, and replaced it where desired.

Paul and the Seven logged off the dense forest covering North Dakota, and left it the present rolling grassy plain, on which trees will hardly grow. They set up Niagara Falls, gouged out the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and dug Puget Sound.

Paul's camp had in it various exaggerated persons, miracle working bookkeepers, blacksmiths, cooks, etc. And there was talk of the "year of the blue snow," the time of the "blue moon" and more like that.

As the standing timber decreased, and the market price rose, logging became capitalized, monopolized, machine industry, in which oxen gave way to donkey engines and the yarder; the logging road became a railroad; and the class war raged.

The interests of the highly skilled mechanics who now took the place of the old time "Viking" lumberjack were not that there should be huge production, but that the camps should be clean, have good food, the pay go up, the bunkhouses be not overcrowded, not filled with steaming dirty socks drying over the stove, that the men should have individual bunks, not arranged tier upon tier, but located in separate rooms or at least on the same level.

By organizing into the I. W. W. they succeeded in securing some of these reforms, all of them in some parts of the country. Men who were satisfied with the old conditions, "coffee and doughnuts and a lousy old bed" were stigmatized as "scissor-bills"—who cut wages and lowered the standard of living.

Of course in this materialistic and sophisticated atmosphere the Paul Bunyan legend died. Paul Bunyan was the arch type of a scissor bill, and no worker admired him any more.

Now somebody is spending a lot of money reviving that legend. Numerous "Paul Bunyan" books have appeared, one by James Stevens, one by Esther Shepard, one by Ida Virginia Turney, and most significantly of all, one, given away, by the Red River Lumber Co., which is a brutal taskmaster to the unorganized men who work for it.

None of these seem to have had much influence on the loggers themselves.

But another, the latest, by James Cloyd Bowman, is more likely to do the propaganda work evidently intended; it is deliberately written to children.

"The Adventures of Paul Bunyan" is pure, unadulterated poison. Paul Bunyan becomes a great lumberman, with ten thousand loggers working for the other.

Overwork, preventable dirt, and bad conditions, such as are cheap for the boss, and deadly to the men, are represented as high adventure, which a "real man" will gladly undertake.

The whole emphasis is on production of timber for the boss. The men are simple, childlike creatures, who care for nothing but to establish the record Paul tells them they must make, as the greatest loggers in the world. "What I need is a crew of lumberjacks to help me get out all this forest timber that is standing idle around here, going to waste. What I need is a hand of real savages, real honest-to-the-stars-and-stripes he-men," says Paul to the timber cruisers. We hear no more of the "Seven Great Axmen," and instead Paul makes long speeches to his "merry he-men" (they're called that in the book), on "camp loyalty," "loyalty to the boss," etc. These actual words are used, over and over again, as tho to hypnotize the little potential lumberjack who reads the stuff.

Paul picks out a staff of Swedish bosses to actually handle the men. "Swedes are the only men for bosses," he says, "they keep their mouths shut except when they are eating or growing orders . . . and they're bulls when it comes to fighting. In case of an uprising in camp, the Swedes will make me a tough body-guard."

Divide and rule! If the new little lumberjack who reads this book ever gets into a rebellious